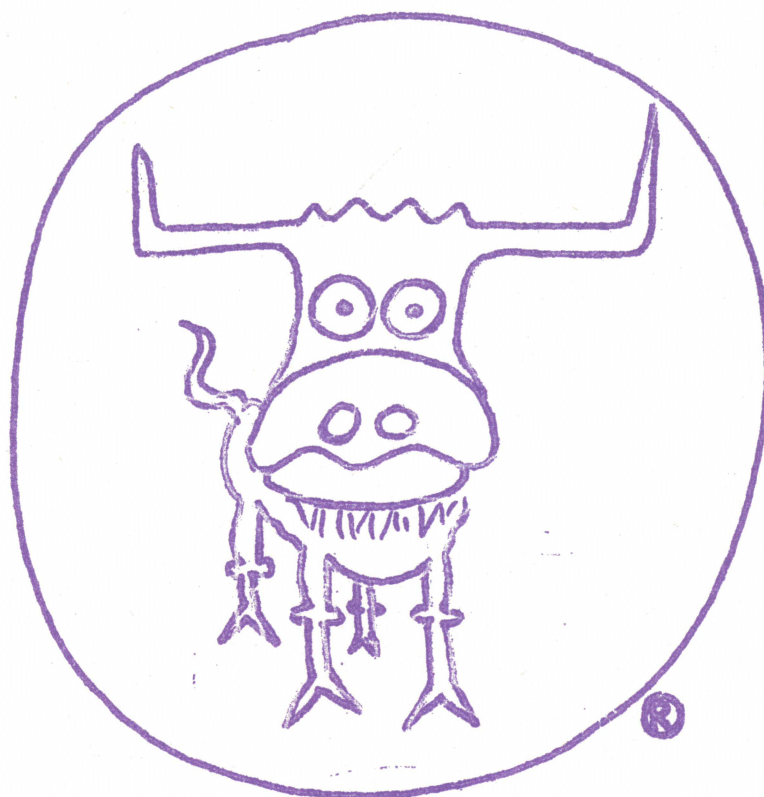


Libby

THE



Sheet

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or bring directly to Rm. 3, Basiliad Library in care of the above because he gets paid weekly, very weakly indeed.

RELIGION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

The question, "What value does religion hold in our society?" seems to be one controversial question for many Americans. It is evident that religion is declining in so far as the number of church-goers. Basically, all religions are going through this transformation of discovering the true meaning of religion as it exists today. Reasons for this transformation are many and the outcome of future years could prove most interesting.

Looking at this situation through a Catholic viewpoint, today is the period of the most radical changes within the Catholic Church. Initially, Vatican II was set up to provide a better understanding and closer relationship of the clergy and the congregation. But conflict has arisen between the clergy and the congregation. There exists within the Church a generation gap; that being between the priest and people, old and young.

Traditionally, the Church has separated laity from the clergy. People have come to understand themselves as inferior to priests because a priest is considered by the Church to be a holier or infallible person. From this situation results a lack of communications. How many people can actually go to a priest and receive advice without it pertaining to the view of the Catholic Church? For example, many Catholics are leaving the Church because of the concept of birth control. A married man and woman find themselves in a situation where they cannot support another child. Her Church refuses her the right to practice birth control, except the rythmn method. Her alternatives then are either to use the rythmn method or abstain from sex. She is one of many women whose conscience tells her to practice birth control in pill form while her Church forbids it.

The Catholic Church places too much emphasis on rules and regulations such as attending Sunday Mass. People today are more concerned about individual situations. People are dictated by their conscience rather than what church officials declare right or wrong. It is obvious that the situation's foundation is in today's society because many people are judging circumstances according to a personal viewpoint.

Considering abortion, the Catholic Church views it as murder while many individuals believe the existence of the fetus as a total human being does not evolve until later in the pregnancy. Therefore, ideas clash and many women have had abortions because they honestly felt no wrong in it. Conscience definitely has a tremendous effect on religious aspects.

In the future, man will continue to believe in the existence of someone or something greater than himself. However, the relationship between man and his god will be more personal without the interference of a structured church. Hopefully, man will become more involved with living his religion rather than leaving it at some church door after weekly worship. Man will become more concerned with the do's rather than the don't's in life.

INTERVIEW: THE FUTURE OF THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A TEACHER'S POINT OF VIEW

The Philadelphia Teachers's Strike is entering its sixth week. The ramifications of this strike in Philadelphia can be best displayed in an in-depth interview with one of the strikers themselves. This article will explain the many facets of the controversial walkout by the teachers.

INTERVIEWER: WHERE DO YOU TEACH SCHOOL?

TEACHER: I teach in North Philadelphia in a lower elementary school.

INTERVIEWER: WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME YOU HAVE SPENT PREPARING FOR YOUR DEGREE IN TEACHING?

TEACHER: Four years in undergraduate school and three more years in graduate school.

INTERVIEWER: HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU BEEN TEACHING?

TEACHER: I've taught eight years in the city of Philadelphia and seven ~~and~~ prior to that in Montgomery County for seven years.

INTERVIEWER: WHAT BASIC CHANGES HAVE YOU NOTICED IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT DURING THAT EIGHT YEAR TIME SPAN?

TEACHER: The majority of changes that I have noticed since going to Philadelphia in 1965 is that there are more books for the children than ever before. Our classes have not gotten smaller, if anything else they have gotten larger. When I first went I had 29 students; now our classes are up to 35 and 37. Other than that the changes have taken place gradually.

INTERVIEWER: THE BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS ASKED CITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER 14 TAX PROPOSALS THAT WOULD PROVIDE MONEY TO KEEP THE SCHOOLS OPEN ALL YEAR. HOWEVER, MAYOR RIZZO HAS REPEATEDLY STATED THAT HE WILL VETO ANY NEW TAX INCREASE. HOW DO YOU FEEL THE MAYOR'S DECISION IS AFFECTING THE STRIKE?

TEACHER: I think Mayor Rizzo made a promise when he ran for office, and I don't think he has any right to stick to that promise if the schools are going to suffer. When you think about the amount of money that the people in Philadelphia pay in taxes for their home and for their schools it is unbelievable. And I mean middle class American people who live in sections of the city who may pay \$200 a year taxes on their home of which \$75 is for school taxes, while out here in the suburban area people pay \$1,000 - \$1,400 in taxes. And out of that money \$800 - \$1,200 go to their schools. That is what I feel is a shame about Philadelphia and I don't think Mayor Rizzo

has any right to keep that promise because I'm sure he made that promise without thinking.

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU FEEL MAYOR RIZZO IS DOING THIS OUT OF POLITICAL SELFISHNESS?

TEACHER: Yes, I do. He does want to move higher in the political scale and if he doesn't keep his promise now I'm sure he feels no one will believe him when he runs for a higher office. Mayor Rizzo is keeping promises (i.e. not raising taxes) by punishing the children, parents, and families of Philadelphia. And I think he has no right to do that.

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU FEEL THAT IF THE SCHOOLS HAD NOT REOPENED DURING THE STRIKE, IT WOULD BE SETTLED NOW?

TEACHER: I do feel that if they had never been opened the strike would have been settled by now. My school was closed the first week of the strike, and it was very effective. The children came every day and the principal had to send them home. But the second week of the strike, three or four teachers went in, as did several aids and mothers. Also, the Board of Education sent out substitute teachers, and my school has been in operation ever since. As long as the parents can send their children to school they figure they are learning something. But they are not learning anything - that is the way I feel about it. If the schools were closed the parents would be angry about it, they would want something done. Right now they are just sitting by biding their time; EDUCATION doesn't mean anything anymore. Their children are going out every morning, most of them, and so they sit back and don't do anything about it, whereas if the schools were closed and they had the children home all day they would do something about it.

INTERVIEWER: THEN YOU FEEL THERE IS MORE NEED FOR PARENTAL PRESSURE?

TEACHER: We absolutely and positively need parental pressure. Most parents will send their child out and if the child doesn't come home for six hours, they know their child has been at school. That they have seen an hour-and-a-half movie, that they have had art, they've had lunch, they have done a little bit of get-together in the room. What is that? That's not education, that's a DAY CARE Center - where you don't have to pay. And that's all that's going on.

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU FEEL RESENTMENT TOWARD THE TEACHERS WHO ARE WORKING DURING THE STRIKE?

TEACHER: No, I do not feel resentment. But I can't say that is true for many people in the city, because most teachers hold a lot of resentment for those people who are on

the inside. 90% of the people on the inside are inside for one reason-THEY NEED THE PAYCHECK. The people on the outside feel that the teachers are in school collecting their \$400 or \$300, while we are on the outside collecting nothing. And they do hold resentment for it, because why should they have their regular pay checks and life be going easy for them-even though their days aren't going so easy for them in school? But they are getting their regular salary and when it's all over and done with they are going to get the same benefits out of the strike that every other teacher is going to get. But every other teacher has lost all money while the strike has been going on. It's now four weeks, and in four weeks I have lost \$1,400. Because I'm a teacher at maximum salary, with a masters degree. I've lost \$1,400 come this Friday, and my contemporaries are on the inside collecting their \$1,400. But they are my friends and I don't feel angry towards them, but a lot of teachers do.

In a normal AFL-CIO strike, everything is closed down and nobody decides whether they are going to go in or they are going to stay out, it's just common knowledge you don't cross the picket line. Whereas in Philadelphia (the Philadelphia teachers strike) you have your choice whether you can go in or you can stay out. We are not a closed union-we can't be a closed union-we have to stay open so that people are free to do what they feel is best. And this does cause anger.

INTERVIEWER: COULD YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT AN OPEN UNION IS?

TEACHER: In an open union you have the right to belong to the union. Everyone, even if they don't belong to the union, gets the same benefits when the strike is over.

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU FEEL THAT THE TEACHERS WHO ARE WORKING DURING THE STRIKE ARE ALSO DEFEATING THE PURPOSE OF THE STRIKE?

TEACHER: They are defeating the purpose of the strike. If all of the teachers were out it would cause such turmoil in the city that parents would put pressure on City Council and Mayor Rizzo, more so than they are doing now. I don't feel they are putting enough pressure now, because they don't care, and schools are classified as open.

INTERVIEWER: ARE THE CHILDREN LEARNING ANYTHING WHILE THEY ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL, NOW?

TEACHER: A typical day consists of a morning devoted to reading, math and lunch time (one hour as opposed to a half hour); an afternoon of assembly program, which consists of one hour and a half at the movies. They may also have an art project to do. So, in essence, there is not that much education going on, because you can't

teach a full math program or a full reading program if all your children aren't there. I would say no new learning is going on.

INTERVIEWER: FOR THE LAST YEAR IT SEEMS AS IF THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL SYSTEM HAS BEEN SEE-SAWING ON A PLATFORM OF BANKRUPTCY. DO YOU THINK THE TEACHERS DEMANDS ARE PERHAPS TOO COSTLY?

TEACHER: Every year since I have been in Philadelphia (since 1965) schools have been threatening to close on April 13. They never have enough money to get us through the year. Mayor Tate always found the money someplace. Teachers don't believe this school closing threat any longer. This question comes up every year and every year they find the money. Now it's true this year's is a very serious one, but I don't feel the teacher's demands are so grave. We are only asking for a cost of living raise. And I think the union would forgo some of that raise for the other benefits that they can get from the strike. We are only asking, contrary to what people may say, for a 5.5% raise. I seriously believe that it is not 5.5%, but 4.5%. Now, if you regulate 4.5% on a \$10,000 salary scale, it is only \$450 a year, and most people get a raise of that much every year.

INTERVIEWER: IN YOUR ESTIMATION DO YOU FEEL THE WAGES YOU ARE RECEIVING NOW JUSTIFY THE TIME AND MONEY YOU HAVE SPENT PREPARING FOR YOUR TEACHING DEGREE?

TEACHER: I feel that at the present time I make a sufficient salary. It is comparable to the amount of time I spent in both graduate and under-graduate school. And as far as I am concerned, MONEY IS NOT ONE OF THE PRIMARY ISSUES OF THE STRIKE.

INTERVIEWER: WHAT ARE THE DEMANDS BESIDES WAGE INCREASE, THAT THE TEACHERS ARE ASKING?

TEACHER: My primary concern, and I think most teachers primary concern in the city of Philadelphia, is that we want smaller classes for our children. In the suburbs the classes average about 23-27, we sit in the center of Philadelphia with 35 to 37 children, half of them are not well feed, half of them are not well clothed. More than half of them have many serious problems at home, so that they come to school not ready to learn. And out of a class of 35 to 37, you may lose, in the total of that day, 12 children. If we had smaller classes you wouldn't lose 12 children a day, who aren't paying you any attention whatsoever. Children sit there absolutely blank, very good behavior, but they are not learning a thing. My cry is that the suburban schools can have smaller classes because the parents want their children to learn, and they come from homes where learning is important.

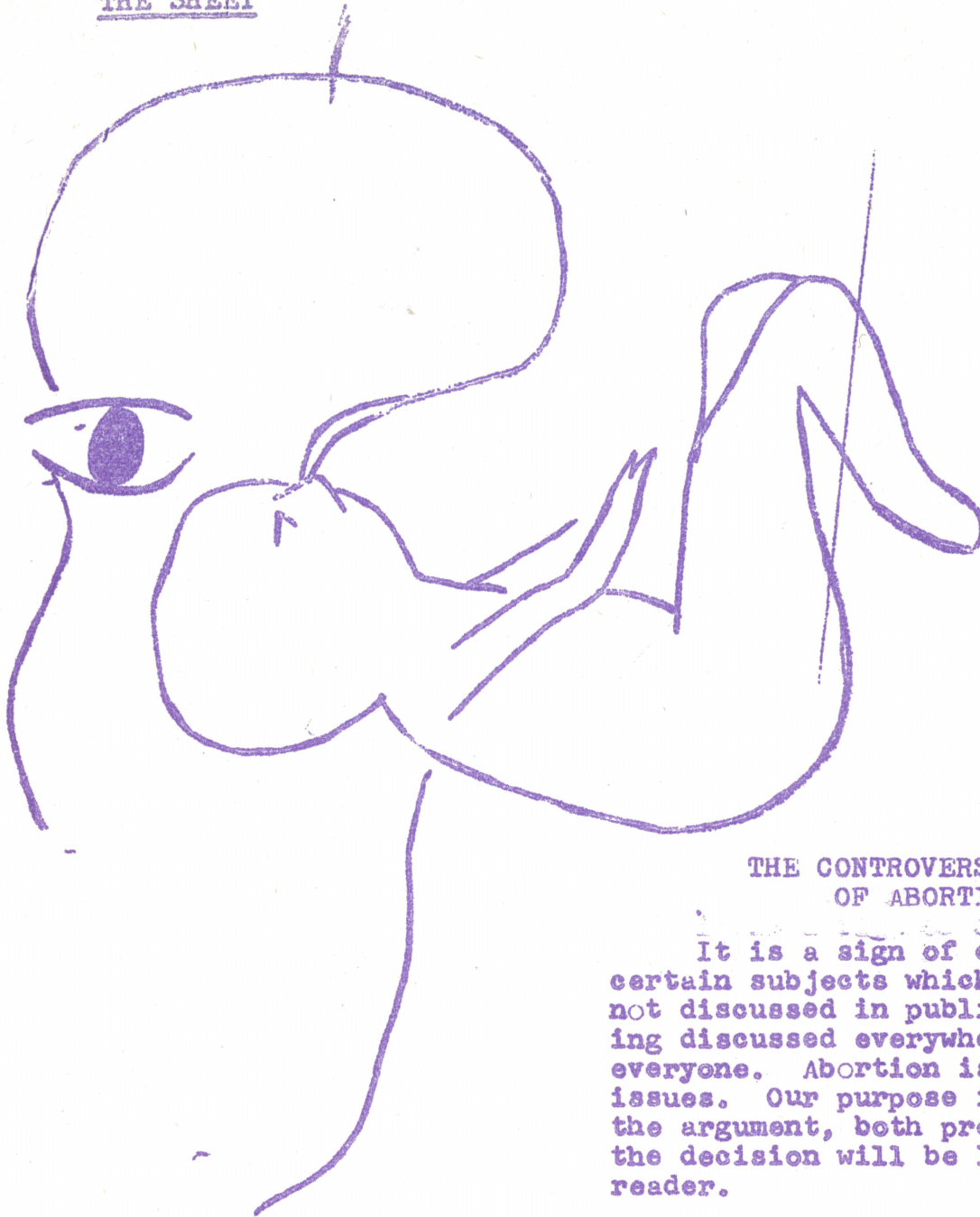
We have children coming from homes where learning is not important-just gets the kids out of the house for the day. If we had smaller classes perhaps we could make an incentive for these kids to want to come to school, to want to learn, and to want to make something better for themselves. That is my main concern. Also in the high schools the teachers cry that they do not want 40 extra minutes added to their day. I see nothing wrong with 40 extra minutes. My priority is that I want smaller classes for my children. Another issue is that the Board of Education wishes to take away the free medical perscription benefits that the teachers now enjoy. Since we have won this benefit, we don't wish it to be taken away. I believe these are the main issues at stake.

INTERVIEWER: ARE YOU RECEIVING ANY BENEFITS DURING THE STRIKE, SUCH AS FOOD STAMPS OR UNION COMPENSATION?

TEACHER: No, I am not. But food stamps are available. This, however, depends on your bank account. You must present your 1971 income tax form, and your bank books for the current year. Welfare is available, but it must be repaid; consequently, nobody wants just a loan. The union also issues an interest-free loan. We are a small union, in existence for only eight years. No one gets anything.

INTERVIEWER: AS A TEACHER DO YOU FEEL YOU HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO THE STUDENTS? IF YOU FEEL YOU DO HAVE THIS OBLIGATION HOW CAN YOU SANCTION THE STRIKE?

TEACHER: I have a very great obligation to the students. I feel the children are losing out, but if the gains are made that we hope to make we can double our efforts to make up to them what they have lost already. Everyone has lost in it, the teachers have lost, the parents have lost, and the children, who are most important of all, have lost. But if we get for them the smaller classes and the more help, then we can make up to them for all that they have lost. And no good comes without a certain amount of hard work, and a certain amount of loss.



THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE
OF ABORTION

It is a sign of our times that certain subjects which before were not discussed in public are now being discussed everywhere and by everyone. Abortion is one of these issues. Our purpose is to state the argument, both pro and con, and the decision will be left to the reader.

PRO

Let us now discuss some of the reasons given for "liberal" abortion:

First; an abortion should be permitted if the pregnancy is a threat to the mother's physical or mental health. This threat arises when problems such as obesity or epilepsy or insanity are present. For example, an overweight woman could have

CON

About 1.5 million women in this country alone, that is, one in every five who become pregnant, will have an abortion this year. This figure might sound incredible, but it is true, according to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

During an ice hockey game which took place a few months ago in Boston, the spectators were throwing debris onto the

a stroke because of the increased weight and the stress on her heart. Also, an epileptic with an unwanted child could cause physical damage to herself as well as the fetus.

Second, abortion should be permitted if the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest. Even though pregnancy in this case is RARE, it does happen. Usually the woman is ashamed to bear the child for fear of being ostracized.

Third, abortion should be permitted in the case of an unwanted child. Illegitimacy is the major argument to back this up. Socially, it might disgrace an eminent family; economically, it would only add to the government aid given to unwed mothers.

Fourth, the mother, alone, should decide whether or not she wants to have a baby. There should be no forced motherhood; only "children by choice."

Fifth, it is possible that the child might be born deformed or retarded. For instance, there would be a possible deformity in the child if the mother had German measles.

Sixth, liberal abortion laws will prevent back alley abortions, with the result of death or mutilation of the mother. There are one million criminal abortions performed yearly in the United States, and hundreds of these are tragic cases.

Many conservatists have labeled the liberal abortionist "the respectable murderer." This is not a justified title, for these same people permit war where thousands are killed. The aborting of a fetus is not murder, for the fetus is not human. The fetus is considered (for 24 weeks, at least in the state of New York, an organ of the woman's body.

field. After the game, the custodian started to clean the field, and came across an aborted fetus. This just proves that man has lost all regard for human life. Has human life become a practical joke?

I think before going further, I should state the argument used by the pro-abortionists. Their argument, of course, is that "it," the unborn child, is not human; therefore, "it" has no rights under moral or civil law. I find it hard to believe that the pro-abortionists can sincerely justify this statement that the fetus is not human from the time of conception; for as soon as the sperm penetrates the egg, a completely new set of chromosomes is formed. The unborn child's hair color and eye color have already been determined. At only eighteen days after conception, the human heart begins to beat; and at six weeks the fetus' brain activity can be recorded.

"All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, including life -" This statement sums up our national respect, and other Western civilizations' traditional respect, for human life. Pro-abortionists have circumvented this American principle of freedom by trying to re-define when life begins. Who will defend the unborn child's unalienable rights? As for the woman's cry that she alone should be the one to decide whether she wants to bear children, this decision must be made before she becomes pregnant. Afterward, the decision is no longer hers to make.

At this point, I could discuss all the reasons and instances the pro-abortionists

Abortion in general is another more efficient means of birth control and an important factor in overall population.

With these reasons and arguments, each individual must decide for himself what he thinks of liberal abortion.

give as legitimate excuses for abortion, but it would be a waste of time, when one considers the fact that this "thing" being aborted is a human life. Since when has man had the right to decide who shall live and who shall die? No provision in the civil law, allowing abortion, makes it morally permissible.

Yes, man is indeed "playing God" when he feels that he can create life and when he is permitted to destroy it. There has been a rejection of God as the supreme Being, with the substitution of man as superior to God.

THE STORY OF AN ADDICT

I am about to reveal the whole sad story of how I became an addict. It all started when I was around thirteen. I was at a party and some of my friends were doing Hershey Bars. They asked me if I wanted to try one. I didn't want to, but they called me a chicken and finally coaxed me into eating it. Nothing happened but I became very curious and wanted to try it again. I didn't get off until the third time. WOW! It was a whole new world. It started to become a habit, I was seeing the world through a milk chocolate haze. After a while, I wanted more than a plain chocolate high. I started doing the ones with almonds. From then on there was no stopping me. I had to get a job filling up candy machines to support my habit. For the next three years I did everything from Clark Bars to Reese's Cups. Then it happened. I had always sworn to myself that I wouldn't do it but I was tricked into it. That's right! Hard Stuff. Mounds! Everytime I saw that commercial I got a rush.

There was no hiding it. The authorities had my phone tapped. The Acne and Diabetes squads were on my trail. I was easy to find because wherever I went I left a chocolate mess. Busted. What a bummer. I broke out and finally realized that candy had caused all my troubles and I was determined to get back at it. I Hate My Mounds!!!!!!

LET'S TAKE THE HITCH OUT OF HIKING

Many young people wish to visit as much of the United States as possible, but through the cheapest way imaginable. Hitchhiking seems to be the most popular way to get around. During the summer months, flocks of backing young travelers jostle thumb-to-thumb along any highway which will take them to their destination.

Sure, hitchhiking is cheap and adventurous, but it is also dangerous. I must admit that I have hitched several times, especially since I've been at school because of lack of transportation. I always hold my breath before I step into an unfamiliar car, hoping that I reach my destination safely and in one piece. Thankfully, I have been lucky. Nothing too drastic has happened to me. One day a "friendly driver" accepted me for a ride. After driving a few blocks, I realized he should have made a left hand turn a little ways back. Explaining this to the driver, he said he knew a short cut. Trying to impress me with the speed of his car; he gave me an unwanted invitation. Naturally refusing the offer, I started saying the rosaries frantically on my fingers. Finally I noticed a familiar road, and ran out at a stop light.

Sometimes you may not be saving money by hitchhiking,. In certain states, including Pa., there are definite fines. The hiker is fined as well as the driver. In fact, the driver is fined more heavily. Although the law in Pa. is not enforced strictly, I know someone who was "picked up" by the police. He was taken down to the station and had to wait for his parents to come and get him (he was in New Jersey and his parents were in Pa.)

There are also other hassle one may bump into where the police are concerned. Suppose you are picked up in a stolen car? Or how about if you unknowingly accept a ride with a car-load of dope? One can be certain that you will have the time of your life trying to clear yourself.

There are also possibilities that you may get into a car accident. Sure, the possibilities are the same as if you were in the car with someone you know, beforehand the kind of driver he is behind the wheel. One the road, you have no idea, you just accept the ride.

Peer influence makes hitchhiking so popular today. Hitchhiking is a "cool" thing to do. There are recent books out explaining the best expression to wear while begging for a ride, the best places to hitch, and where to stand to be noticed. I think people should have more sense and take public transportation--buses, subways, and trains--just to be safe. Luckily, nothing too serious has happened to me--but for you it might be different. I think it's time we take the hitch out of hiking.

TRAVEL

A Vacation in Your Mind

We are fortunate to have students from Poland, Thailand, Japan, and Colombia in our class. Few people have the pleasure to visit their countries, perhaps because we do not know enough about the many beautiful places that are in Eastern Europe, Asia, and South America. Traditionally, an international trip for the average American would consist of Western Europe: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. But this area is only a small part of the world. Since we cannot visit Poland, Thailand, Japan, and Colombia, we have decided to take an imaginary trip abroad. Let your mind go with us. . .



From New York you can start your voyage on the Polish ship M/S Stefan Batory. Once a month it cruises.

We come to the Polish port of Gdynia on the Baltic. Gdynia has the largest and most modern shipyards on the Polish coast.

From Gdynia it is easy to go to Torun, the historic old town where Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus was born. There you will be able to see the Planetarium and Museum of Nicolaus Copernicus. Visiting this museum, you can withdraw into the 15th and early 16th centuries. At this time Copernicus formulated his "Dissertation on the Monetary System". The economic works of

Nicolaus Copernicus represent the finest achievement in economic ideas during the Polish Renaissance and opened a new period in the evolution of those ideas. There is an interesting collection of different kinds of money of Baroque Poland there.

On February 19, 1973, the Polish people will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus.

From Torun you can go to the Polish capital, Warsaw. It is the center of Polish intellectual and literary culture of the past and of present time. The State Publishing Institute (PIW) produces basic scholarly editions of the Polish literary classics.

As a result of the extensive destruction during World War II, there are historical buildings that have been restored in the style of the first half of the 17th century and the second half of the 18th century, which was the reign of the last Polish monarch, King Stanislaw August Poniatowski.

The Warsaw Chamber Opera Company brings back to life in an artistically prepared form the rich legacy of the Polish opera of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, and also presents the works of contemporary Polish composers.

Next stop is Czestochowa, the magnificent monument of Christianity in Poland, where the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa is located on the Jasna Gora, or Bright Hill. The Shrine is maintained by the Pauline Fathers, a religious group devoted to the veneration of the Blessed Mother. There, the Painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa receives the homage of thousands of pilgrims every year. Legend has it that the Painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa was drawn on a table top taken from the home of the Holy Family in Nazareth. An exact copy of this Painting is enshrined above the altar of the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

In Krakow you can visit the National Library founded in 1776 by Princess Izabella Czartoryska. She is one of the most fascinating figures in the history of aristocratic Poland. The library now contains several thousand old manuscripts, and they are the most valuable archival sources in Poland for the history of the 18th century.

You should visit the 600 years old Jagellonian University in Krakow, which has instituted, in cooperation with Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, a Foreign Exchange Program.

The Academy of Fine Arts is where many young graphic artists from France study the Polish artistic tradition and draw from it with vigorous inspiration.

This city, whose present daily life--the squares, churches, streets, and buildings--testify to the continuity of culture and science, and attracts foreigners just as strongly today as in its brilliant past.

At Krakow International Airport, we board our plane for the Far East. When we reach Thailand, there is a taxi waiting to take us from the Don Muany Airport to downtown Bangkok. Bangkok is the

capital and chief city of Thailand, which was known until World War II as Siam.



Bangkok is a jewel box of exquisite temples and gorgeous palaces interlaced by klongs (canals) and the Chao Phraya River. The Grand Palace encloses a magnificent complex of palaces, Buddhist temples ("wats"), pagodas ("chedis"), lavish state rooms and outstanding ceremonial halls of which the outstanding are: Chakri Palace, built by King Chakri in 1876 to commemorate the centenary of the Thai dynasty; Dusit Hall, erected by King Rama I in 1782; and the Royal Throne Room in Amarnindra Hall, where the sovereigns of Thailand are crowned. The Royal Chapel, also known as Wat Phr Keo or Temple of the Emerald Buddha, Thailand's most elaborate temple, was built in 1785 and enshrines the famous 500 year old Emerald Buddha on a golden throne. Nearby are the Golden Pagoda and the Galleries richly adorned with murals depicting episodes from the Ramakien epic. Adjoining the Grand Palace is the Temple of the Reclining Buddha, or Wat Po, renowned for its colossal 180 foot long statue of Buddha entering Nirvana. Wat Benjambopit, or Marble Temple, was built of beautiful Italian Carrara marble by Thailand's most famous king, Chulalongkorn. The National Museum, once a royal palace, now houses ancient Thai relics, costumes, and archaeological treasures.

Tourists always go to the Floating Markets on the canals in the Thonburi by boat. This area is considered the "Venice of the Orient" because of its "klongs" which are naturally formed interlocking canals. The people living in the houses standing on piles and stilts along the klongs use the brown murky water for bathing, washing clothes and dishes, and, naturally, for transportation. Early in the morning the floating Market sells mostly farm produce. There are also shops for tourists, one of which is especially recommended for fair prices without exorbitant commissions to the boatmen.

Located 45 miles north of Bangkok, Ayudhaya can be reached in two hours by train or slightly longer by car. In 1350, Ayudhaya became the capital of Siam and the city expanded into a great trading center with its becoming a site for trade between China and Europe. It prospered for four centuries until 1776 when the invading Burmese, after four years of fighting, completely destroyed the city, leaving only the ruins to now be seen. The Burmese were finally expelled by Tak Sin, who became King and moved the capital down the river to Thonburi until he was overthrown by his General Chakri, who in 1782 moved the capital across the river to Bangkok. Aside from the ruins, whose expanse gives an indication of the past grandeur of the city, the Ayudhya National Museum, Chao Sam Phraya, is a particular point of interest; it contains a vast collection of bronze Buddhas between five to ten centuries old.

Bang Pa-In was established in the mid-1600's as a Summer Palace on an island just 9 miles down the river from Ayudhaya. The most striking feature of the buildings at Bang Pa-In is the contrast of Chinese, Gothic, Renaissance, and Thai architectural styles. The Thai Pavilion standing in the lake is undoubtedly one of the most gracefully photogenic structures in the world.

Chiang Mai comes as a delightful surprise after metropolitan Bangkok. It is a large rural town where the tourist may find a leisurely way of life that combines modern conveniences and old-style service. It is located 800 kms. north of the capital and can be reached by train, bus, or car.

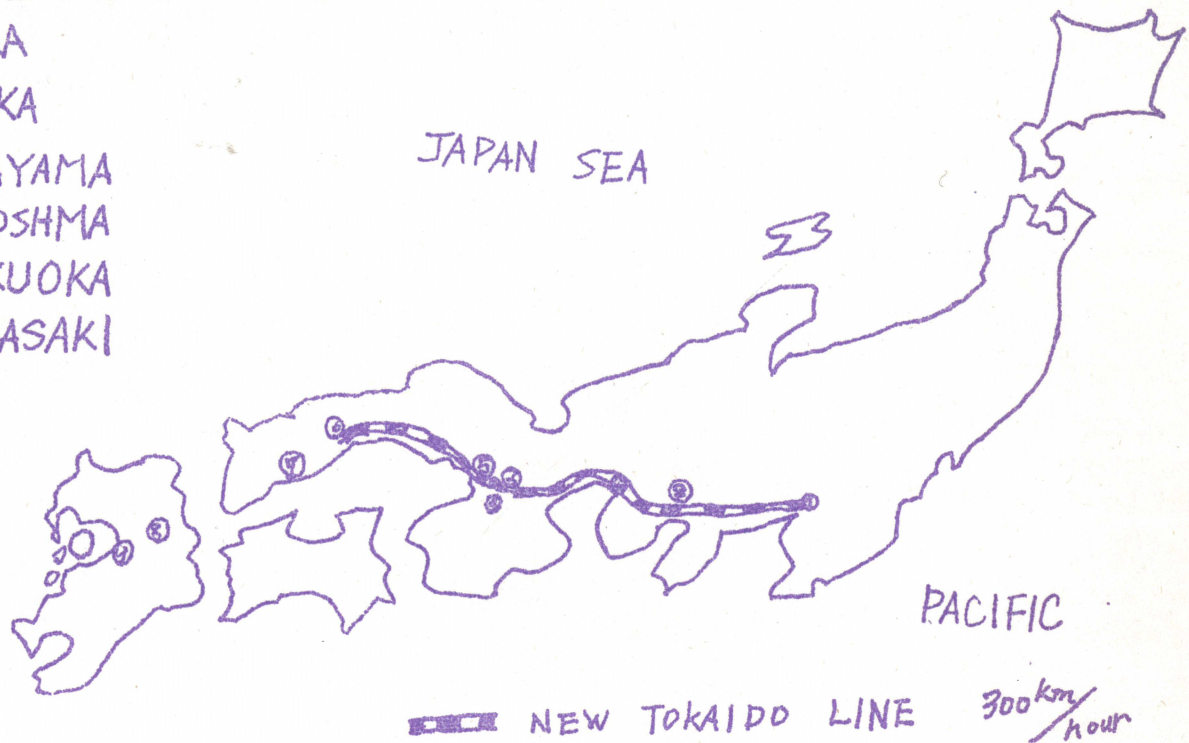
Wat Phra Dhat Doy Sutep is one of the many temples in Chiang Mai. It is tucked away in the mountains at 3,520 feet above the sea. The center is a big chedi (spired pagoda) which contains partial relics of the Lord Buddha. Wat Phra Sing is built in the finest Thai style architecture and houses the most venerated Buddha image of the North--Pra Sing.

For relaxation, Chiang Mai offers restaurants to please every palate from conventional Western type food to Thai and Chinese cuisine. After our tour we can enjoy an exotic "Kantke" dinner at the famous Rincome Hotel.

Returning to the Don Muang Airport, we are soon en route to Japan's Osaka International Airport.

If you are interested in history and Buddhism, a primary religion of Japan, you should visit the cities of Nara and Kyoto. In the 8th century Nara was the capital of Japan until Kyoto became the capital in the 12th century.

- ① TOKYO
- ② M.T FUJI
- ③ KYOTO
- ④ NARA
- ⑤ OSAKA
- ⑥ OKAYAMA
- ⑦ HIROSHIMA
- ⑧ FUKUOKA
- ⑨ NAGASAKI



Kyoto and Nara cannot be separated from the influence of Buddha, as evidenced by the many temples and Buddhist shrines. Nara is well-known for three temples: Haryu-ji (AD 607), the first temple built in Japan, Yakushi-ji (AD 689), which has a legendary Buddha said to have medicines to cure the sick, and Todai-ji (AD 743), which is the largest temple in Nara and is architecturally designed in the tradition of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Each temple was built by order of the emperor, to ask for the blessing of Buddha upon the emperor and his people. The emperor hoped that, as a result, Japan would be the greatest nation in the world.

There are three large mountains in Nara; each mountain has its own legend. Mt. Amanokaguyama was said to have received the first emperor from the sky. A dragon terrorized the countryside of Nara many years ago; a prince killed this dragon, resulting in peace in the countryside, and Mt. Miminariyama stands as a tribute to this prince. Mt. Kunekiyama is where an emperor defeated invaders into Japan thousands of years ago.

Next, we take a taxi down to Kyoto, with its colorful gardens and exquisite waterfalls, which contrasts sharply to the dull, dreary countryside of Nara. The Old Imperial Palace is located in the center of the city. The Emperor lived here before the capital

was moved to Tokyo. Today, he lives in Tokyo but when we have a ceremony, the Emperor will stay in the Imperial palace.

Our next stop is Nijo Castle, the site of the government for three hundred years during feudal times. It is a huge, midieval fortress, noted for its magnificent interior. Higashi Honganji Temple is the headquarters of Japan's largest Buddhist sect, the Jodo Shinshu. Kinkaku-ji is a three-tiered, gilded structure situated by a pond which reflects its great beauty. Saiko-ji is nick-named "Moss Temple" because it has a garden profuse with many species of beautiful moss surrounding a pond shaped to form the Chinese character for "heart." It dazzles a person with its brilliance. Sanjusangen-do contains one thousand statues of Buddha. Sanzen, Homen-in, Ginkaku-ji, and Sakiko-ji are renowned for their quiet taste and elegant simplicity. Ryoan-ji, Jingo-ji, and Syaji-ji are temples of Zen and silent meditation.

After the fatigue of an active day of sightseeing, we can visit a restaurant in Kyoto featuring Japanese cuisine, especially "Sukiyaki," and later visit one of Kyoto's famous nightclubs.

From Osaka International Airport, we begin our long Trans-Pacific flight to the coastal International Airport at Barranquilla, Colombia.



Two hours from Miami and Caracas (the capital of Venezuela), the International Airport of Barranquilla awaits you. From this city, situated where the Magdalena River meets the Atlantic Ocean, you will

begin an unforgettable adventure: your vacation on the Colombian Coast. Barranquilla is one of the more cosmopolitan cities of Latin America, with comfortable hotels, good land and air connections with the rest of the country, and fine seafood restaurants. Once a year there is the famous Carnival, where the entire city becomes a party with dancing in the streets, masked parades, and music everywhere.

To spend your vacation on the Colombian coast you do not need money; just a jeep, something for fishing, and a tent. La Guajira, with almost 90 miles of beautiful beaches populated by native tribes, has species of marine life that offer unforgettable fishing.

To relax and have fun, you should go to Santa Marta, an important Colombian port on the Atlantic Ocean. If you love nature, in Santa Marta you will find the most important vacation complex in Colombia: The "Rodadero" beach, where there are sports and skin diving in a choice of light bays that open out into a deep blue sea. An unexpected contrast a few miles from the beaches is the Sierra Nevada Mountains, rising many feet above sea level, perpetually covered with snow. Nowhere in the world is it possible to contemplate the deep blue of tropical waters from the eternal snows of one of the highest mountains on the continent. Its peak is almost accessible by a road that passes through native villages of people still living as they did years ago. In a short time you can travel through the different civilizations of PreColombian America before you arrive at the impressive peak.

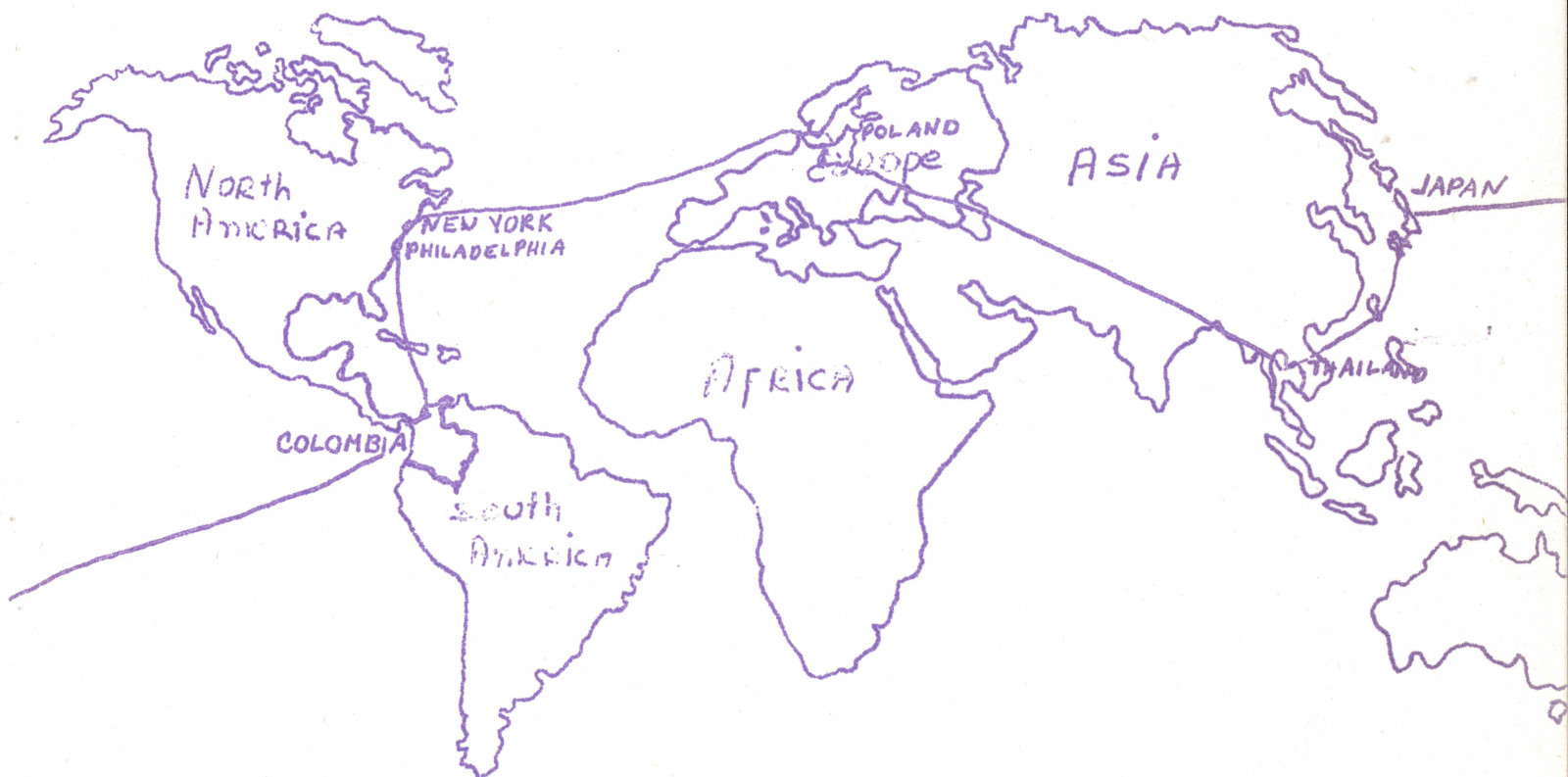
In the same day you can return to the beach, with its temperature of 86° F. If you take a trip, do not forget your camera or you will never convince your friends such natural beauty exists.

But Colombia offers many ways to spend your vacation. Topographically, the coasts are the most varied of the Caribbean. During the Spanish Colonial Period, the city of Cartagena was the key to ruling the Ocean. When the pirate Morgan, having indefatigably run up and down the Caribbean, decided that his refuge would be the Island of San Andres, he knew what he was doing. He chose a beautiful spot--the best beach in Colombia--a sea that never has a dawn with the same color. Now San Andres is a popular tourist center, and according to the legend, the fabulous pirate's treasure is still there: this is true if you consider the treasure being the Island itself. Colombians have themselves successfully completed first class hotels and tourist facilities, but the natural beauty of the land cannot really be improved upon. We refuse to touch it; it remains unspoiled.

Cartagena is only a dream, or the appropriate stage for any dreamer. A sky, a changing sea, the old domain of heroic walls in strong and arrogant fortifications are perfect symbols of imperial Spain. Within its walled city weave innumerable narrow streets, bordered by romantic grill work and heavy wooden balconies that almost touch one another from both sides of the street. The rigorous heat of the sun does not succeed in penetrating the ingenuous labyrinth, but its light seems to tremble on each painstakingly laid stone, in each baroque church, in each doorway, each blossoming patio.

Outside of the walls, it becomes a city: modern Cartagena, with its first class hotels, its beaches basking in the sun, its casinos, night clubs, fishermen and handicrafts. You will find an unfolding of color and life and a sensation of perfect nature. Behind Cartagena is the always fascinating marvel of the tropics, with its soft caressing breezes. Sounds of ancient instruments play the "Cumbia." In Cartagena man and nature complete the creation of a prodigious beauty.

Returning to International Airport at Philadelphia, our minds are filled with the rich history and quaint beauty of Poland, the subtle mystery and breathtaking countryside of the Orient, and the majestic mountains and pearl-white beaches of Colombia. Most important, however, is our discovery that man can find harmony with both the surroundings of nature and of the past.



LADY SINGS THE BLUES

Lady Sings The Blues is a poignant new film based on the life of the late jazz singer, Billie Holiday. Lady gives a semi-biographical account of Miss Holiday's struggle as a singer, and a black.

Diana Ross is Billie Holiday. Her performance as a singer in the film is surpassed only by her acting ability. Diana Ross's versatility as an actress is clearly indicated in Lady Sings The Blues. She conveys certain feelings of sensitivity that makes her audience react to her suggestions. As a black traveling through the south, Billie sees the persecution of her people in a Ku Klux Klan demonstration, and in one instance, murder. It was hard for Billie Holiday to see the good in other people when they did so many injustices to her people. Billie escapes from this life through morphine.

The men in Lady's life try to help her stay away from the drug. Billy Dee Williams (star of Brian's Song) is the suave Louis McKay, who promises to marry Billie when she goes off the junk. Richard Pryor, as Piano Man tries to lend Billie a hand through so many difficult withdrawals. After a long struggle to stardom as a singer, Billie succumbed to the drug and died at the age of forty-four.

"Good Morning Heartache," "God Bless The Child," and "My Man," are just a few of Billie's songs that only Diana Ross's sensitivity can give them the feeling that they deserve.

PETE N' TILLIE

On the advertisement marquee "The honeymoon's over, let's get married" is displayed prominently above an excerpt from a scene where the hero and heroine of the movie Pete N' Tillie have just consummated their "relationship." This excerpt is quite misleading and its sexual implications, obviously being used as drawing card, belittle the beauty of this movie. Possibly the honeymoon still has not ended for Pete and Tillie. Throughout a relationship filled with marital scrapes and scuffles, both characters keep a refreshing aura of hopefulness about them. Even through a period of separation both are so obviously infatuated with each other that all these scrapes could simply be called growing pains; suffering, whose ultimate reward will be total love and hopefully total understanding, is worthwhile.

Tillie, who is ably portrayed by up and coming dramatic actress Carol Burnett, is a character whose recipe calls for a pinch

of comic ability, a dash of vanity, alot of understanding and a dearth of sexual attractiveness. Pete, on the other hand, is tailor-made for Walter Matthau, he is all comic facade, a facade which conceals a loving, caring, wanting to be needed middle-age man. Oversexed as Tillie is undersexed, Pete is her perfect counterpart. Together they live a real life, an earthy life, not the fantacized sugar and spice or vinegar and tabasco life which most screen characters live.

Both Matthau and Burnett gave magnificent portrayals. Matthau is a marvelously nimble comic, thus counterbalancing the expected comic effect of well-known comedienne Burnett whose role called for nothing of the sort. She rather gave a deep-dramatic performance typified by a scene in which she liberally chastizes the Lord for taking her only child in a painful and unnecessary way.

The movie is as earthy as its characters. It is life, no punches barred. Their story is not extravegant nor is it dull. Comic scenes are not only provided by Matthau, but by Barry Nelson wife. Page is one amusing scene will not reveal her age to desk sergeant at the neighborhood police station.

In short, this movie is well written, well directed and well acted, it is a movie worthy of the effort of two magnificent people of the stature of Miss Burnett and Mr. Matthau.

NEIL YOUNG - SUPERSTAR

On Friday, January 26, and Saturday, January 27, the Spectrum packed in 19,000 fans each night to see Neil Young's sold-out performances. This was his first local appearance in 2 years.

Neil Young is often said to be an "echo" of Dylan. His musical style is a quieter one perhaps, even isolated, but there is a magic about it. Many listeners from the crowd can relate to his songs of loneliness and aloofness, because that is how they sometimes feel.

As Neil Young came on stage dressed in an open windbreaker, plaid shirt, jeans and boots the audience went wild. The mood was set by the soft blue lights of the Spectrum as he sang his first few songs accompanied only by a guitar and harmonica. While he performs he puts alot of feeling into his songs. They are almost like a part of his life. In "Heart of Gold," you can see the realization on his face that from his searches he is getting old. And in "Old Man," his view is from the other direction: he sees himself as a reflection of the old man's early life. His style is unique, he seems to sit there and sing as if he was the only one present. Even in his crackly voice, it all flows along very easily. Then his band came on and Young loosened up. "Promise of a Man," "Look Out, Joe," "The Loner," "Alabama," "CinammonGirl,"

Winter, 1973

and more were played and the response was tremendous. A part of the crowd broke for the stage, but stopped after the aisle was filled. He concluded his performance with "Southern Man," which got most of the listeners singing and clapping. Afterwards, the roar of the clapping and whistling went on for a few minutes until Neil Young and his band reappeared for a couple more of their songs.

THE RETURNING OF OLD FASHIONS

No matter where you look today, you will see almost everybody wearing the fashions from the 40's and 50's. As you will see in the following models, you will notice the change in the styles. 1st we have the tennis sweater, it is trimmed in white strips. It can be worn with a white blouse underneath it. You can also wear a pair of bagged pants.

The 2nd model is wearing a nice simple dress, with a peter pan collar and quarter-length sleeves. This dress is also trimmed with tiny flowers in black and white. This dress is nice to wear when going shopping, it is very comfortable to wear almost anywhere in town.



If you ever want to just go for a nice walk or just sit around the house and do nothing this outfit that the 3rd model is wearing is perfect for that. It is a nice outfit that also looks like something that came out of the 50's. The small baseball jacket and the saddle shoes and brim hat they were all worn back in the 50's.

. Then ~~there~~ there was the bellbottom pants,
and now we have the baggied and the straight legged pants.
Another thing that happen in the world of fashions men styles
are almost the same as the women styles today when it comes to
pants and shirts. You really can't tell the different even
with the hairstyles today. Men go to the same hairstylist as
women do. So know matter what you wear or how you lookit doesn't
matter because anything goes today.

CROSSWORD PUZZLEACROSS

- 1) to change the structure or design
- 2) next to
- 3) make a speech
- 4) book of maps
- 5) ideas; thoughts
- 6) being in high esteem
- 7) necessary; absolutely essential
- 8) goes beyond
- 9) very painful
- 10) makes greater in value
- 11) unending; everlasting
- 12) raise
- 13) incapable of being measured; greatly
- 14) sufficient; enough
- 15) by way of
- 16) learning; finding out
- 17) to make easy
- 18) attraction; charm
- 19) aim; goal
- 20) pamphlets; booklets
- 21) to portray in words; to describe
- 22) inclination to act in some way
- 23) difficult
- 24) extremely good; excellent
- 25) shorthand
- 26) attention; care
- 27) agreeable; friendly
- 28) to expire; to cease to exist
- 29) a disagreement; a difference
- 30) revise
- 31) avoid
- 32) to make a statement under oath
- 33) hand movement

DOWN

- 1) not to be shared with others
- 2) to lay waste
- 3) class; group
- 4) uncivilized; crude
- 5) on the way (two words)
- 6) difficult to believe
- 7) not finally; temporarily
- 8) to meet; to gather
- 9) decorations
- 10) sources of danger

- 11) fellow workers
- 12) the staff of a firm
- 13) at the same time
- 14) not transparent
- 15) to start again
- 16) hidden supplies
- 17) twice a year
- 18) routine tasks
- 19) complete authority or power
- 20) act of speaking clearly distinctly
- 21) first; main
- 22) ten years
- 23) chief of an abbey

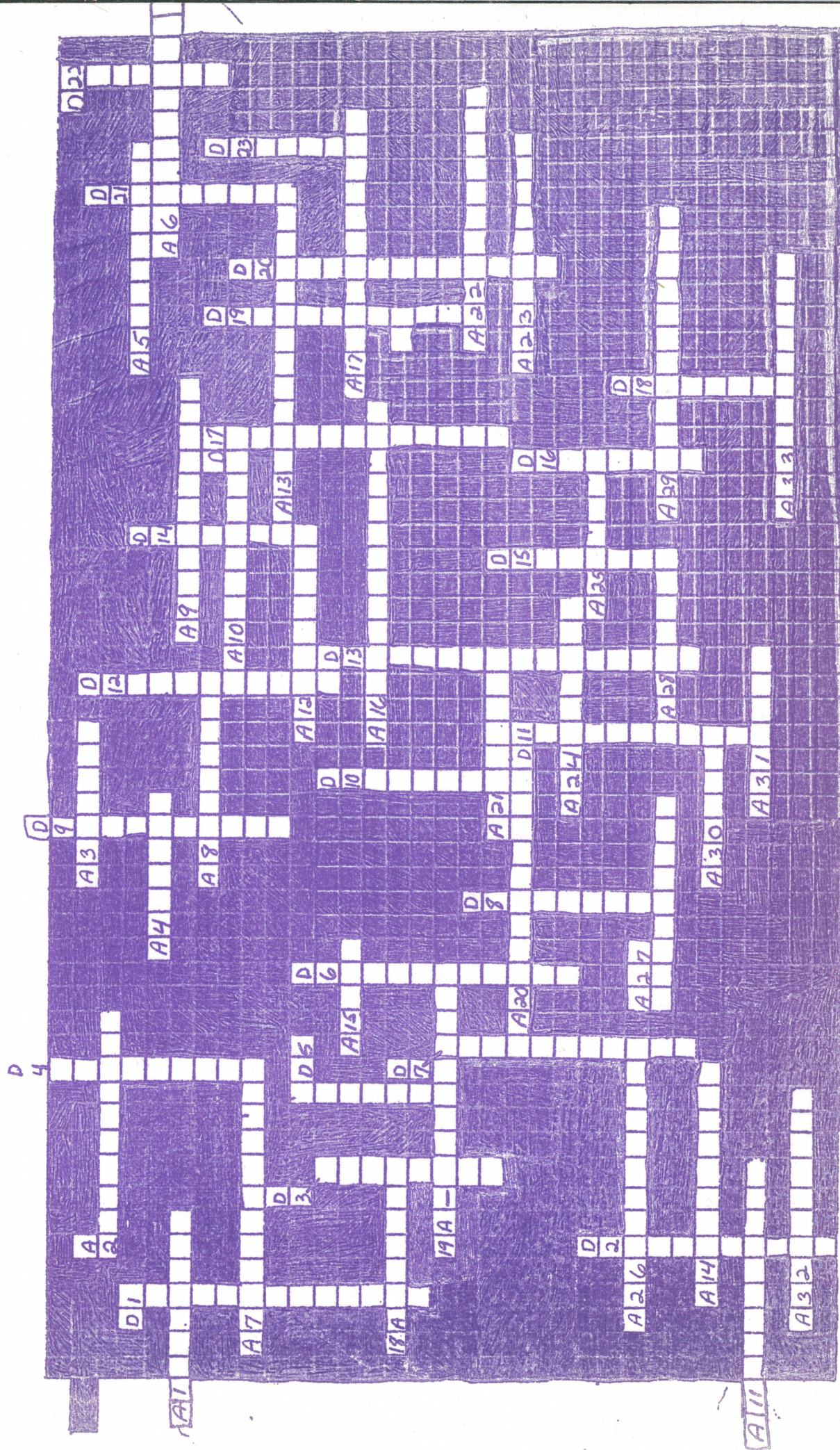
H I K U

The bullet struck him,
Shattering his hopes of peace
While the whole world slept.

The fallen hero
Leaves behind his wards of hope
So men will stay free.

Too many tears shed
To try and forget the past,
But the futures bright.

Serenely swaddled
In the luxuries of life,
My hand gropes for truth.



D - Down
A - Across

Dear Class Consumer:

The way in which American advertisers present you, the consumer, on television is really comical. Take for example, their idea of a typical teenage girl getting ready for a date.

First, she bathes in CALGON BATH BEADS which leaves no tub ring, and with the extra time she would spend cleaning the ring around the tub, she indulges in an application of BABY MAGIC (now made for both baby and YOU) for Baby Bottom Soft Skin. Afterwards, she washes her hair with exotic herbs and spices (found only in HERBAL ESSENCE SHAMPOO) and tops it off with a double dosage of scent by using their cream rinse too. By the time the girl is half ready, she smells like a baby in a forrest. Sure, it sounds nice, but the odor is enough to make you pass out.

However, things do not stop here. Next on the agenda is teeth brushing. Naturally, the brushing is done not with cavity fighter CREST but with sex appeal ULTRABRITE. After finishing touches with CLEARASIL, perfume, and make-up, the advertiser's model is ready for a date an hour before her guy arrives.

The doorbell rings, and her man (in jeans and a sweat shirt) is bombarded by the array of scent (by this time penetrated throughout the entire house) while her dad looks on in the other room raising his hands in utter confusion exclaiming, "For That she needs sexy teeth!"

After an average night (which included the exchanging of CERTS), the girl walks in the door unaccompanied and runs up the stairs sobbing. On the way, she bumps into her mom who questions this outburst, only to find that her daughter was told she has body odor. (She forgot to apply BAN deodorant). Well, Good Ol'Dad comes to the rescue and sets out to plaster the BOLD boyfriend. When the father finally arrives home, it is with a bar of SAFEGARD in hand. He shyly states that the boy is right, and the entire family embraces in a fit of sobs.

Yes, you must admit that television advertisers have that special knack of blowing situations and people all out of proportion. It stands to reason that such a thing should be resented, but instead most people support advertisers.

Why? Well, the answer may be as simple as ENTERTAINMENT. If we ignored television advertisers we would cease to be amused. Other people really like the product being sold.

Whatever your reason is for support, the fact remains that the TV advertising industry is getting larger and larger. If you are among the minority of non-supporters, it does not really matter to those in THE BUSINESS. Remember, you're outnumbered.

Well, I really must close for now. You see, I have a date in about four hours, and I must start getting ready.

HAPPY TV VIEWING,

Joanne